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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Twenty-Eighth Annual Session

OF THE

NORTH CAROLINA

PRESS ASSOCIATION

HELD AT

Asheville, August 29 and 30, 1900.

ALSO

THE CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS AND ROLL OF MEMBERS.

COMPILED BY

JOHN BASCOM SHERRILL, SECRETARY.

CONCORD, N. C.:
THE TIMES STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRESSES
1900.

Officers 1900=1901.

President.

REV. DR. T. N. IVEY, - Raleigh Christian Advocate

Vice Presidents.

J. G. BOYLIN, - Wadesboro Messenger-Intelligencer
G. L. HACKNEY, - - Asheville Epworth News
J. A. ROBINSON, - - - Durham Sun

Secretary and Treasurer.

J. B. SHERRILL, - - - - Concord Times

Historian.

C. L. STEVENS, - - - - Newbern Journal

Orator.

REV. J. C. TROY, - - - - Trojan's Notion

Poet.

J. D. BOONE, - - - - Waynesville Courier

Executive Committee.

REV. DR. T. N. IVEY, Chairman, Raleigh Chris. Advocate
J. B. SHERRILL, Secretary, - - Concord Times
H. A. LONDON, - - - - Chatham Record
THAD. R. MANNING, - - Henderson Gold Leaf
J. B. WHITAKER, Jr., - - - Winston Sentinel
R. R. CLARK, - - - Statesville Landmark
R. A. DEAL, - - - - Wilkesboro Chronicle

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28th
1900

Delegates to National Editorial Association.

Meeting of 1901.

H. A. London,	Pittsboro Record
J. B. Whitaker, Jr.,	Winston Sentinel
W. C. Dowd,	Charlotte News
J. B. Sherrill,	Concord Times
Will Aiken,	Asheville Citizen
H. C. Martin,	Lenoir News

J. A. Thomas,	Louisburg Times
J. J. Farris,	High Point Enterprise
Rev. Dr. L. W. Crawford,	Greensboro Advocate
Z. W. Whitehead,	Mining and Lumber Journal
A. J. Maxwell,	Rockingham Anglo-Saxon
J. J. Stone,	Volunteer Fireman

R 2343

Order of Business.

The following shall be the Order of Business for the North Carolina Press Association:

1. The presiding officer shall call the body to order.
2. The Secretary shall call the roll.
3. Executive Committee will report.
4. Appointing Committees.
5. Motions and resolutions.
6. Miscellaneous business.
7. The President's Address shall be delivered on the morning and the Historian's paper read on the afternoon of the first day's session.
8. The Annual Oration shall be delivered and the Annual Poem read on the night of the first day's session.
9. Officers shall be elected at 11 o'clock of the last day's session.
10. The newly elected officers shall be installed.
11. Final adjournment.

North Carolina Press Association.

Twenty-Eighth Annual Session.

ASHEVILLE, August 29, 1900.

The meeting of the North Carolina Press Association for 1900 was called to order in the chapel of Asheville College for Young Women at 9:30 o'clock by President D. J. Whichard, of the Greenville Reflector.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. J. H. Weaver, pastor of the Central Methodist church of Asheville.

The roll was called by the Secretary, J. B. Sherrill, of the Concord Times.

The report of the Executive Committee was made by Mr. J. B. Whitaker, Jr., the chairman, recommending the election of the following new members:

Paul Jones, Law Journal.
J. D. Bivins, Albemarle Enterprise.
Jos. A. Harris, Hillsboro Recorder.
E. P. Cuthbertson, Textile Excelsior.
J. E. Johnson, Elkin Times.
George E. Morton, Tryon Bee.
Rev. J. C. Troy, Trojan's Notion.
Rev. L. W. Crawford, Greensboro Advocate.
W. B. Thompson, Chapel Hill News.
W. L. Brewer, Brewers Curfew.
O. F. Crowson, Burlington News.
A. Whittam, Textile Excelsior.
G. S. Escott, Mill News.
A. Roscower, Goldsboro Headlight.
J. A. Noell, Roxboro Courier.
J. J. Miner, Brevard News.

W. K. Jacobson, Washington Progress.
H. P. Deaton, Mooresville Enterprise.
R. F. Beasley, Greensboro Telegram.
J. W. Sledge, Weldon News.
W. F. Swarengin, Whiteville News.
W. P. Lawrence, Christian Sun.
Jno. W. Martin, Morganton Crusader.
S. S. Holt, Smithfield Herald.
W. E. Holdbrook, Hickory Democrat.
C. N. Brown, Salisbury Sun.
W. E. Wilkins, Skyland Baptist.
M. Silver, Morganton Herald.
Will Aiken, Asheville Citizen.

The report was unanimously adopted:

President Whichard then delivered his annual address as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Press Convention of North Carolina:

Under the shadow of the closing Nineteenth Century I greet you in this our twenty-eighth annual convention. Perhaps it is fitting that our assembling for the last time in the century that gave us existence should be at a place where from lofty peaks we can take a backward glance through the years that are passed, and by recalling what has been accomplished, gain strength and courage to look forward to what we hope to achieve in the new century soon to dawn upon us.

And here in picturesque Asheville, the capital mountain city where some of us remember such a delightful meeting some years ago, I am sure it is a pleasure to meet once more.

The century just closing has shown the greatest progress of any in the history of the world. In it more has been accomplished than in all other centuries combined. Science has unbosomed her hidden mysteries and the world has stood aghast at her marvelous development, and even Nature has given up her richest resources to aid Science in its progress. Things that we now look upon as every day realities were never so much as dreamed of in the early years of the century. If the man of a hundred years ago could be permitted to return to the world to-day he would be astonished at the vision his eyes rested upon.

Where were the railroads an hundred years ago? Man's mind then had no conception of such means of travel, and if some fellow from down among the sand dunes had come up here and told a rugged

mountaineer that he had covered the space from the sea to the mountains in twelve hours, as we have done to-day, he would have been regarded as an idiot. Yet with the bands of steel and the iron horse space is annihilated, and remote distances are brought to our very doors.

This is just an illustration taken for example. The telegraph, the telephone, and many other equally prominent inventions might also be mentioned. You have but to look around you and see progress and development stamped everywhere. Has the press been a factor in this? Yea, verily. No power has been greater in promoting the advancement of the age. Nothing has aided North Carolina in her onward march so much as her newspapers. The press, in fact, has led in the march of progress, and the newspaper of to-day is incomparable with the paper of even a quarter of a century ago. Wonderful indeed have been the changes in our calling, both in appliances and results. Why, if "Father Evans" in the palmy days of the Milton Chronicle could have stepped in his office some fine morning and found a battery of Mergenthalers and a perfecting press at work, he would have thought a nightmare had him.

Do you suppose that when the three printers—Smith, Watson and McLaughlin—founded the old Charlotte Observer back in 1867 or '68 they ever dreamed the future would produce the illustrious namesake we find in the magnificent paper of that name to-day? This is but an instance in the progress of the press. Other papers could easily be mentioned that have done nobly.

While there is much to point to with pride and cougratulate ourselves upon, the credit is not entirely ours. Nay, what would we have been but for our predecessors? Other men labored and we have entered into their labors. They laid the foundation, we have builded upon it. Has the structure reached perfection? By no means. We are soon to lay aside our implements of labor to pass from the stage and others are to take up the work where we lay it down, and the achievements of the coming century will be even greater than the past. May we perform our duties faithfully, may we build wisely, and may the Great Being who rules over all direct our labors for the bettering of mankind and the improving of our country.

With these remarks by way of preface, I will now present some matters for your consideration that I trust may be of interest and profit to the Association.

Foreign Advertising.

Foreign advertising is a class of business we all desire, yet none of us are satisfied with the compensation received therefor, nor the

methods pursued by the agents in making contracts to beat and hold us down to a price "below the cost of production." There has not been a session of the Association in many years, if at all, within my recollection at which this subject has not been more or less discussed, and yet a solution or remedy for our complaint has not been reached. That we ourselves are largely responsible for this need not be told.

I have given some some thought to the matter and will throw out a suggestion that I believe, if adopted, would at least be a stepping stone toward correcting or removing this evil.

I believe, brethren, that the co-operative or "patent outside" sheet as at present conducted, stands as a barrier to our getting a remunerative price from the foreign advertiser. The publisher of the co-operative sheet loses all of this business from the fact that the house furnishing him the ready printed sheet gets pay for the advertising that goes on the pages they print. These concerns make a lump price for putting the advertisement in a large number of papers, the pro rata part of which no individual publisher would think of accepting for the space consumed. There is not one of you publishing an all-home print who does not find in nearly every contract that comes from a foreign advertiser a clause which says that if, while the contract is running, you adopt the co-operative sheet the contract becomes void. Why is this? From the fact that notwithstanding the advertiser is getting the space at a price already too low, he knows that if the co-operarive house prints a part of the paper he can get the same space at a price much lower.

I realize that where a publisher's facilities are limited the co-operative sheet is a help to him in getting out a paper the size he desires. That he should pay full value for this service and in addition make the co-operative house a donation of three or four columns of advertising space, or permit them to use it for nothing, is doing a wrong not only to himself but also to every other publisher. Brethren, we should not allow ourselves to be thus imposed upon when it is in our power to prevent it. Let those using the co-operative sheet make a united demand upon the concern publishing it, that no advertisements be placed on the ready print side unless such advertisements are furnished by the publisher himself and he gets the pay therefor.

Now the ready print concerns will say they cannot make the sheets at the price they do unless they get this extra pay that comes from the advertisements put on the side they print. I have heard an agent of one of them make such an assertion. The fact that the Secretary of our Association furnishes a half printed sheet (a better and neater one, too, than the regular ready print houses furnish) without any advertisements on it, and at a price as low as the others, shows the

error of such claim. But should the price be slightly higher (though it should not be) the increased revenue coming to the publisher from the advertisements would make up the difference many times over.

The ready print houses should not be a competitor and underbidder of the publisher in the advertising field. He can be driven from such competition if the users of his goods will make such demand as I have suggested, and withdraw patronage from them if the demand is not complied with. Then all of us will be able to obtain a fairer price for the foreign advertising than we do.

Before leaving the subject of foreign advertising it might be well to revert to the fact that at our meeting at Morehead in 1897 a committee on foreign advertising was appointed, and to ask what has become of that committee? I believe the committee could do something in the interest of the Association and the matter should not rest simply with their appointment.

I wish to commend what our Secretary has done in keeping with a resolution about reporting fraudulent or bad pay advertisers so that the members might be informed for their protection, and suggest that the members co-operate with him in this matter. Report to him any such that come under your observation. I can testify that the Secretary has twice helped me to bring bad pay advertisers up on the right side of the ledger.

Where We Sell Too Cheap.

Now I wish briefly to point out some ways in which we as makers of newspapers stand much in our own light from a business point of view. In other words we have a way of cheapening our own product and depreciating its value that a less lucrative (?) business could not stand. It is not only to say that we sell out too cheap, but in some instances it is a dead give away and we "pay the price of admission extra." If the subscription price of your paper is one dollar and somebody who did not want to pay that should offer you fifty cents would you accept it? No. Then why not let the same rule apply to other branches of your business? If you have a price for your advertising space don't accept any old price that may be offered from one-fourth to one-half what you charge. When you accept such an offer you lower respect respect both for yourself and your paper. If you think you are charging too much for what you have for sale, have the honesty to reduce the price to a fair basis, but when you have set the price stand by it, and let it apply to home and foreign patrons alike.

In this connection I want to give two quotations from what has appeared in the past year in papers published by members of this Association. I will not mention the papers, but possibly the author may recognize his lines. One expressed himself thus:

"Most of the newspapers of the State accept foreign advertising at whatever price the advertising agent chooses to offer, which is always 50 to 75 per cent., or more, less than the regular rate. As a result a newspaper that has any regard for the value of its space gets very little foreign advertising, and those who fill their columns with it get very little out of it. In numerous other ways, too, North Carolina papers submit to abuses and do business in a slip shod manner, which a little concert of action would greatly remedy. Whenever these things are mentioned at a Press Association meeting almost every editor is in favor of a reform but nobody takes enough interest in the matter to bring the reform about."

True, every word true, I imagine some of you are saying. So it is, and "pity 'tis, 'tis true." But listen, here is what another paper says commenting on the above:

"Our press meetings are too gaseous. About the same ones do about the same gassing every year. If any good is to be accomplished by the Association there must be more business. Very little business can be injected into a two days' junket. It is an indisputable fact that reformers do not reform and those who make the most noise about reform do the least in that direction. Our Press Association presents shining examples of this assertion "

Now, would you believe it if I tell you that the paper that made this comment has run legal advertisements at six cents per inch a week? I only mention this to show that we ourselves are the ones most to be blamed when our product goes at a price that does not bear a margin of profit.

Again, I believe too much goes into our columns for which we get nothing at all. Once the Association adopted a resolution about resolutions of respect, obituaries, cards of thanks, etc., agreeing that a minimum charge should be made for publishing these, but there are far worse encroachments upon us than from this source. I have in mind particularly theatrical companies of various kinds, of which the land is so full. It is simply astonishing how much they can work us for a "complimentary" ticket, and then we go to their show we are regarded as being dead heads, when we have paid the admission price possibly ten times over.

These troupes traveling the country are out for the money. We ought to be out for the same article. I know we would increase our income and at the same time add largely to our dignity and respect if we charge the regular price for every line that goes in our papers for them, and then walk up to the box like other folks and pay for our tickets.

The Surplus.

It has been noticed from the late annual reports of our Secretary and Treasurer that the Association has accumulated a surplus, and under his efficient care and management this has grown gradually larger year by year. His last report showed a balance on hand of $464.35, and with a corresponding increase at this session over previous years his report may show a balance of say about $500. This is no great sum, to be sure, yet it represents so much of the earnings of the none too affluent brethren. This surplus, without a purpose in its existence, might be a temptation to some one to suggest a big "blow out" of some kind, or to remit our annual dues until the surplus is exhausted. For my part I would not like to see either of these steps taken to reduce it. Already it has been the cause at a former meeting of cutting the dues in half. Whether that was a wise thing to do I will not undertake to discuss, but as a rule we are against "lowering the price." However, the question confronts us: What shall we do with the surplus?

When this question first came to my mind I decided to offer the suggestion to this Convention to make this fund the nucleus around which to build and establish some memorial in the name of the Press of North Carolina that will be an honor to our Association and a credit to the State. This might be done in a hospital for our afflicted or a retreat for our aged, or a home for our orphans, or a School of Journalism for our boys. Select either of these, or some kindred enterprise that might be suggested, and let the press of the State begin earnest work for its establishment, and who will dare say that there are not generous, noble-hearted philanthropists within our borders who would be glad of an opportunity to come to the aid of the Press in raising such a monument. And of our number, while none of us revel in wealth there are many who besides paying their annual dues, the net proceeds of which could apply to this fund, would cheerfully deny themselves the price of an occasional subscription that they might contribute to further so noble an enterprise.

While on this subject of the surplus there is yet another suggestion that might be offered. This may not have so benevolent or philanthropic a sentiment as what has already been presented, but there is an element of business and self-preservation about it that may be worthy of consideration.

In their grasping greed for gold the trusts have not spared the newspaper man, and every one of us has been required to pay tribute and help swell the already enormous gains of what is commonly called the paper trust. Sometime ago certain of our papers suggested as a remedy for this oppression that we establish a paper mill of our

own. Being without any knowledge of the cost of equipment of such an enterprise I am not prepared to offer any figures. However, if such an enterprise could be inaugurated the Association might put its surplus therein, and enough of its members might come up with such subscriptions as would make it interesting. Brethren, "now is the time to subscribe." There is enough newspaper used in North Carolina to make good business for a paper mill, and if we could get our paper at the cost of manufacture the saving would be considerable. The subject is with you if you deem it worthy of consideration.

Libel Law.

As another General Assembly will be in session before the next meeting of our Association I would recommend that the committee in charge of this matter be requested to renew the effort before that body to secure the enactment of a just libel law. And it might be well for the members to aid the committee in securing the end sought. We can at least bring the matter to the attention of the legislators we have just helped to elect, and impress them with the fact that the press of the State expects better treatment in this respect from the next General Assembly than was received from the last.

The Sheldon Idea.

One of the problems of the last year of the closing century has given us is what has been termed "The Sheldon Idea in Journalism." We have seen an illustration of this and heard its merits and demerits discussed, but so far as my observation has reached there are no followers of that single example. I believe, brethren, and I say this reverently, that we overstep the bounds of propriety when we undertake to say how Jesus the Christ would conduct a newspaper were He on the earth to-day. I do not believe we are justified in assuming to take His place and to ask the question, "What Would Jesus Do?" But on the other hand we might with propriety, and, if we are sincere, with much profit to ourselves, change the form of this interrogation and ask, "What Would Jesus Have Me Do?"

Who can picture the result if every newspaper maker should before leaving the quiet of his home to begin the duties of the day, go humbly to the feet of the Great Teacher and ask, "How would Jesus have me conduct my paper to-day?" Listen to this promise: "If any man lack wisdom let him ask of God, who giveth to all men liberally and upbraideth not." Do we want to honor Him in all that we do? With the honest desire in every man's heart to conduct his paper as Jesus would have him conduct it, there would be changes in journalism more marvelous than any we have yet seen.

With these remarks and suggestions from him whom you a year ago

honored by electing President of this distinguished body, an honor I will ever appreciate and feel grateful to you for, and with a hearty God speed to every one as you shall enter with glad hearts and bright hopes into the new century, I now deliver the convention into the hands of the brethren.

Rev. J. C. Troy stated that a distinguished ex-compositor and ex-journalist, Bishop O. P. Fitzgerald, is now in the city, and moved that he be invited to attend the sessions of the Association. The motion was unanimously adopted.

J. B. Whitaker moved that a committee of three be appointed to consider the suggestions contained in the President's address. The motion was carried and the following were appointed: J. B. Whitaker, Rev. A. J. McKelway and J. J. Stone.

The following committee was appointed to examine the report of the Secretary and Treasurer: Benjamin Bell, Rev. J. C. Troy and J. D. Bivins.

Hon. Locke Craige and J. D. Murphy, Esq., who were present, were called for. Each made a brief and appropriate speech, welcoming the Association to Asheville.

The committee on suggestion in the President's address made report recommending the following discussions:

Foreign Advertising—J. B. Sherrill, Benj. Bell.

Ready Prints—H. A. London, J. D. Boone.

Advertising Rates, When We Sell Too Cheap—J. G. Boylin, J. D. Bivins.

The Surplus—J. A. Robinson, W. E. Holbrook.

Libel Law—W. C. Dowd, W. H. Thompson.

The Sheldon Idea—Approved.

The report was adopted.

The Secretary read the following report from Mr. H. A. London, chairman of the committee appointed at last meeting to secure the passage of a just libel law:

In behalf of the committee appointed at the last annual meeting to

"secure the passage of a just libel law," the undersigned respectfully reports the following:

There has been no regular session of the General Assembly since the appointment of this committee, and hence no opportunity to secure the passage of the desired bill, but the committee have strong hopes of securing the passage of such a bill at the next session of that body.

The undersigned having been elected to the Senate at the recent election will introduce into that body the bill prepared by him and introduced in the last General Assembly and will do his utmost to secure its passage through that body. It certainly shall not be smothered by a committee, as was its predecessor.

H. A. LONDON, Chairman.

Mr. W. C. Dowd moved that the report be re-referred to the committee, which motion was adopted.

The Secretary announced that the management of the Swannanoa Hotel would give a banquet to the members of the Association this evening. At 12 o'clock the convention adjourned until 3:30 o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session met at 3:30 P. M., President Whichard in the chair.

The Historian for the year, Mr. W. C. Dowd, read his paper as follows:

HISTORIAN'S REPORT.

Another year has been added to the past and our Association is once again assembled in annual convention. This year has been a history-making epoch in the annals of our State in which the press has played a most important part. No history of this State in dealing with these present times can give a complete or truthful narration of events without recognizing the important work of the press, but while this Association has been a potent factor in making history for the State its own history for the past year has been for the most part commonplace.

At this point the writer hesitates to proceed. He is reminded that

the historian of last year and the one elected for this meeting are no longer actively engaged in newspaper work and he ventures to express the hope that this fact had nothing to do with his selection for this important work. We chronicle with regret the loss to our Association of two such useful members as Messrs. C. L. Abernethy, of the Beaufort Herald, and W. F. Marshall, of the Gastonia Gazette, and we express the hope that they may never fully succeed in washing all the printer's ink from their hands, and that they may find it to their advantage to again become members of the fourth estate. We also chronicle with regret the fact that J. R. Whichard, of the Lumberton Robesonian, brother of our President, has disposed of his paper and will probably enter the field of journalism in another State. The fraternity has sustained a loss in the resignation of R. M. Phillips, of the Greensboro Telegram. Mr. R. B. Lineberry, of the Chatham Citizen, has also sold his paper and retired from the work. So far as I recall these are the only losses our Association has sustained during the past year. We are glad to have with us once again Mr. J. P. Kerr, of the Asheville Citizen, and it has all along been our opinion that running a newsaper has been much more in accord with his talents than fitting tiny slippers on ladies' dainty feet.

Since our last meeting one of our number has "crossed over the river." Mr. J. Kirkland Hill, of the Maxton Scottish Chief, died a few months ago of consumption. He was a gentleman of the highest character, a good writer and a genial gentleman.

Mr. R. F. Beasley, formerly editor of the Monroe Journal, has accepted a similar position with the Greensboro Telegram, and has entered upon a wider field of opportunity.

This paper would not be complete without mention of the fact that Major H. A. London, of the Chatham Record, had been elected to the State Senate from his county. In the House our Association will be well represented by Mr. J. B. Whitaker, of the Winston Sentinel, and Mr. Clyde R. Hoey, of the Cleveland Star. Other members of this Association fill positions of trust and honor, and occasionally of profit, under their city and and county governments.

I would not omit to mention the fact that one of our number has been honored by the people of the State in his election as Commissioner of Labor and Printing. I refer to Mr. H. B. Varner, of the Lexington Dispatch.

Turning from the newspaper makers to the newspapers themselves, I believe that a higher standard of journalism has been reached and maintained this year than ever before in our history. In mechanical appearance a great improvement has been maintained, notwithstand-

ing the very onerous burdens imposed upon us by the paper trust. This hideous Octopus has wound its greedy tentacles around every striving editor in our State and robbed each one of his legitimate earnings in amounts ranging from $10 up to $2,000. Several members of this Association, against their will, have been compelled to pay this unrighteous and unlawful combination as much as $1,000 more than their paper would otherwise have cost them. This heavy tax has been without one single beneficial result. Without reference to any political phase that this question may have assumed, it behooves us to do all in our power to destroy this trust and all others of its kind.

I am glad to further chronicle the fact that the press enjoys the confidence of the people in a greater degree than for years past, consequently its power is greater and its influence wider. This confidence has been secured by honest and fair dealing between editor and people. It can only be retained in the same way. Toadies and traitors bring our honorable profession into contempt and destroy its usefulness, and the atmosphere that surrounds our gatherings should be so pure that none of these would dare to pollute it by his presence. Let not the money changers defile the temple of our liberties.

If we have helped in the development of our State in times gone by what fields of usefulness, my brethren, are now opening up to us in this State? Only a few days ago I heard a Georgian by birth and a Virginian by adoption state deliberately that he believed North Carolina was destined to be at an early date the greatest of all the southern States and the equal of any in the Union. We believe he spoke the truth, and it is our privilege to lead our people into a realization of the great things the future has in store for them, and to prepare them to utilize to the best advantage their splendid opportunities. The recent political upheaval in this State bids fair to remove obstacles which have been in the way of our material progress, and possessing, as we do, the confidence of the people, we are in the most advantageous position in all movements for educational and industrial development. That this advantage will be wisely used I have no doubt. Let the future historian, in chronicling this State's wonderful progress and magnificent devotion to the cause of justice and liberty as exemplified in the lives of the fathers, write with truth and pride that by precept and example the members of the North Carolina Press Association have been foremost in accomplishing these splendid results.

It was moved that the Secretary be instructed to add to the paper a note of the fact that Mr. Dowd is the Democratic nominee for Presidential elector for the sixth congres-

sional district. In doing so that officer takes occasion to say that in honoring Mr. Dowd the district has honored itself. He is aggressive and popular, and in full accord with Mr. Bryan in his political views.

Captain W. S. Pearson read the following paper on

"THE PRESS—ITS DUTY TO ITSELF."

When our worthy President designated the present speaker to the subject in hand I had a lively impression which you may, without offense, share, that perhaps a mistake had been made in not selecting a brother with more than the few years experience which I possess.

This is not said apologetically, but when the wider experience of many hearers suggests omissions of clear points, readily occurring to them, they may reflect upon my comparatively recent novitiate and cease to wonder that I do not cover the whole field. I purpose to speak only as far as I see and trust the vision may be clear, though the environment is the narrow one of the country editor.

Now, the first readily occurring duty we owe to ourselves is to make a living, and the whole scope of the present theme might be embraced in the discussion of how to make that living honorably.

Given a community where the teachings of the press have found secure lodgment, where men pay their debts, where education is sought for as men seek for gold in Alaska, where peace and politeness prevail, where social and labor classifications co-operate like the cavalry, infantry and artillery of a well led army, and the road to a livelihood is an easy one, so true is it in one sense that we make the meat we feed on.

An editor, like Blackstone's bishop, is a corporation sole, more than a person, less than the thing grown so great in modern life, the corporation proper, popularly supposed to be soulless, but in queer contradiction, omnipresent nnd immortal.

He may say from the tripod with considerable effect what he has just said on the streets with no effect, so mystical is the magic of moveable types. If the tongue can be an unruly member ever in need of the bridle, sounding symphonies or satanic devices, which career through the cimcumnambient air to all eternity, much more is the pen of the ready writer a weapon that will not bear careless handling, dangerous as it is to both bystanders and owner, while its wounds are not the subject of any earthly surgery.

I know you will agree with me where a bar meeting or a medical society would smile—both greater liars than we ever ventured on being—that plain truth-telling is one of the hardest tasks allotted to

man. Test it in an obituary notice of some unfortunate subscriber, who became heart-broken over the loss of his land in a lawsuit, or perished by pills in the hands of unworthy science. Do you know I have a tender sort of feeling for cranks and men with hobbies, appreciating as I do how thoroughly genuine are what they call their convictions? I am reminded by them of what was so finely said of the Rev. Robert Hall's insanity, "and yet the light that led astray was the light from heaven." It goes without saying that a primary duty of the press to itself is to be truthful, not in the gross everyday sense of those words, but in the keener and more delicate sense prescribed in the inner courts of the heart, where Rhadamantine judges sit in judgment and whisper the decrees of Conscience, their chief-justice.

And yet, as I say, how hard the task. To break the bonds of all propriety and run amuck against society till in time one runs against a shot gun, like the Texas Iconoclast, to enter the field of the guerilla, or what is worse the demi-monde of yellow journalism, is easy of accomplishment and brings for a time a reputation for truth-telling to the disadvantage of the conservative contemporary, who walks in more circumspect paths, but instances of this character are fortunately foreign to our Carolina latitude, and are mentioned in other than illustrative connection, rather as showing what we do not regard as truth-telling.

A craft no more than a nation is respected rather than respects itself. Pray eliminate vain glory and bumptiousness as inferentially excluded in impressing this duty to ourselves, to cultivate a sense of self-respect. A little man with a printing press has merely a better and louder sounding organ than his mouth with which to advertise his own vacuity and utter barrenness. He is in no wise changed, merely better armed. Whenever in the lists he meets a worthy rival defeat is encountered if the combat be joined on the fair terms of opening the columns to the adversary. Lend him your tools and you are whipped unless you are worthy to fight apart from them.

Now, I think it will be admitted, and with a certain sense of shame altogether creditable to us, that our State press does not think as highly of itself as it ought.

The Nestor of our body, the brilliant Dr. Kingsbury, of the Wilmington Messenger, recently exclaimed that the press was potential everywhere save in North Carolina. Is that not true, and why is it true? Seek the answer, each man for himself. This much by way of forcible reminder as to what our place in the State's economy should be, conceding that we are in no fault and have grown pari passu with the other component parts of Carolina civilization. After the adjournment of the recent conventions at Philadelphia and Kansas City the

chief inquiry in the mouths of men, themselves supposed to be main factors in giving force and direction to public opinion, was in regard to the probable reception accorded the work of those conventions by various newspaper men throughout the land known to be of independent views and unhampered by obligations to party bosses.

How would the Abells of The Baltimore Sun treat Mr. Bryan's nomination was a far more important question than what ex-Senator Gorman thought of it, and upon the decision of which Maryland's vote was more involved. Would Mr. Ottendorfer, of the Staats Zeitung, declare against imperialism in such fashion as would yield a harvest of German votes to the Kansas City ticket, was vastly of more consideration than Mr. Carl Schurz's opinion on that subject, ex-senator, ex-general, ex-cabinet minister, ex-envoy that he was?

Compare Samuel Bowles, of The Springfield Republican, and Senator Hoar, Henry Watterson and Senator Blackburn, Col. McClure and ex-Governor Pattison, and you will discover the influence elsewhere than here, that bears the man of the pen on a higher wave than the man of the mouth, allied though they be in thought and purpose.

Why should they not, in a measure at least, be so here? Are we less able, adroit, resourceful, popular than the men in the other professions? Certainly I shall not make that admission, and I speak with some knowledge after twenty-five years acquaintance, more or less extensively, with all. You will have to admit for yourselves, I cannot do so for you, and least of all to your faces, and yet I have a far different thought than is born of flattery in denying for you its apparent or substantial truth.

It comes to me that we have even retrograded in our comparative standing—recalling as I do that the elder Hale ranked with Badger in influence and that Holden, in his prime, shared honors with Reid and Bragg.

And I know at present no scholar in the State's bar or pulpit or teacher's chair surpassing in variety of learning, virility of criticism, eloquence of reminiscence, charm of communicativeness, the brother who edits the Wilmington Messenger.

You will, I know, bear without excepting that one instance taken from among us, venerable and beloved by us all, as is the subject of it. I will not go farther, as I safely might do, lest I tread upon ground where, though we should agree in the truth of my claim, we might differ as to the witnesses summoned to prove it.

Yet any one who has witnessed the not unusual sight in North Carolina of an editor manufacturing a statesman out of the native clay after a self-devised model, instructing him carefully in the various duties of his career, pointing out the pitfalls to be encountered and sub-

sequently falling down in worship over the greatness of his own idol, has encountered one of the curiosities of life not readily seen elsewhere.

Go on with the idol-making. I would not shatter or detract from the excellence of your handiwork. I only ask that you cease your worship, though inviting others to fall down, and that you get on the plane of your predecessors, the ancient priests, who had the satisfying meat brought in sacrifice and so came out ahead in the game.

Patent office reports and stale garden seed, the modern pabulum furnished the editor from his idol, are not so tempting as the succulent juices of the seethed kid and barley loaves with old wine. I pray you, brethren, that we change this, if we have to go back to Druidical times for examples. Seriously speaking, ought we not without turning place-hunters—politicians we are per force—see to it that it should not be an impediment in public life here to be one of what Artemus Ward called "these d—d literary fellers."

The scorn implied in this thought is fostered rather more by those who are pleased to call themselves business men than by any other class. I have found none of it among the clergy and little among the bar. I venture the assertion, in dispraise of these so-called business men (often they are good advertisers though disposed to be patronizing), that there is no higher test of business qualification to be found in our civilization than is possessed by the country editor, who meets his bills, supports and educates his family, supports and educates the family of his foreman, pays rent perhaps for the homes of both, collects without mortal offense an old subscription list, steers clear of or brings to book the slick eels who swim in the ponds of foreign advertising, all the while engaged in the statesman-manufacturing business to which I have just alluded. The accomplishment of this task is not so rare among us as to cause remark, but that it requires the best order of business ability seems by the public to have been overlooked, and those who do it are not perhaps aware of their own skill as financiers.

One of the duties we owe ourselves is to raise the value of our advertising columns to the business men, who think they confer a favor upon society and sweet charity by appearing in preferred positions and from copy often sent in on the day of going to press. An essential duty, in my humble judgment, is to form an iron-clad trust (the word has no terrors to me) against the foreign advertiser, pool our issues and let one reliable agent taken from our body make and, what is more, enforce all contracts for us, taking circulation as the basis. To him all correspondence on that subject ~~that~~ should go with plenary power accompanying.

Among you are to be found wiser heads and larger experiences than

mine and a different solution may be found of what you must admit needs solution of some sort. I commend the subject to your earnest thought.

Our State has just emerged from the dust of a conflict upon the issue of which depended the very life of society, as constituted in the past.

Whatever may be the opinion regarding that settlement—and don't forget that it is settled beyond the jurisdiction of any earthly court—it must be admitted that the newspapers, far more than all other agencies combined, achieved the victory.

The religious press of itself affected public opinion to a far greater extent than the most distinguished of the speakers, while the city dailies and the great body of the weekly press thundered the notes, which swelled at length into that grand marseillaise under which rained the ballots of August 2, 1900—a day to be remembered in history.

This being the fact, and all the politicians readily concede it, is it not something of a duty to break silence, when it is said that Mr. So and So's great speech the day before the election saved a county, where some humble but loyal editor had ploughed, harrowed and rolled the ground during long months for the sowing.

And now with the revolution in our social system achieved—for it was little short of that—there opens up a vast field of expectation and prophesy in the realization of which for the right we of the press shall bear no inconsiderable part. The press is the very child of Freedom—nay more, its first born. Since therefore we owe existence to that spirit of the God in man, which sought space and burst environment, shall we not plead for unfettered political freedom hereafter in North Carolina and lay just claim to having done a real kindness to our late foes in chastening them? It goes without saying that there can be no growth for a State where our craft is hampered, and it is merely a difference in degree not in kind, between the censorship of Russia and the social censorship, which, brought face to face with the black menace of savage illiteracy, refuses to hear discussion on any other subject. The field narrowed to one text and that one of virulent protest produces a kind of monomania in our letters, hateful to gods and men. Rid now of this for all time, can we not hasten to get away from the habit, unconsciously formed during the past generation, of seeing things from the narrow standpoint of the home-base? Mark me it has been the true standpoint in the past and my words are not those of criticism, but of hope that we are ready to enter upon a broader plane to discuss the world's affairs, to become a part of the column, marching with measured but sure tread to the conquest

of a material prosperity and a general happiness never hitherto realized among the children of men. If our own State be what we have ever claimed for it, entitled to share in this harvest by virtue of her unequaled position on the planet's surface no less than in the character of the stock inhabiting it, then we shall quickest reap by the adoption of that world-wide charity of opinion, which considers not the source but the quality of suggestion on any and every proposition under Heaven.

I doubt not your quick agreement to all this, patent as its fairness and its truth. The trouble with me and with you lies in the application.

None the less vigorous should be the struggle forward to the realization of what we all concede to be the true ideal.

"Hitch your wagon to a star" sounds like Emerson and transcendentalism; but it is a good, if a wild, thought to carry around with you. Neither the late Eugene Field nor Wm. E. Curtis could at present find profitable employment in North Carolina journalism but we must persistently look forward to the time when we shall have place for such men. To hasten that day I regard no suggestion of more value than to urge an increased space for subjects social, historical and semi-religious to the consequent displacement in measure of pure politics. The Sunday editors of our leading State dailies are now accomplishing this in a wonderful degree and our weeklies need not go abroad for good copy on these lines of thought.

I think in no way can our growth be better measured than by comparing the Sunday dailies of our leading towns with themselves or their forbears of a decade ago.

You will be astonished at the difference if you look into the matter.

I have alluded by way of warning not in any mean spirit, rather in that of fun, to our seeming subservience to the politicians, who are often the work of our hands.

I bear them no malice, even if knowing them rather well, I underrate their real force in moulding State opinion or accomplishing needed reform.

It should not be deemed a hard saying to declare that as a rule we are worth a great deal to them and they are worth little to us beyond a possible subscription.

There are, however, now rising to importance in the State a class of leaders—I refer to the great industrial chiefs—who by instinct and interest are closely allied to the press.

They are the men who in the North own in large part the press, who go to Congress not to make speeches, but to guard local inter-

ests, who build towns and provide employment for the masses of this world who would fain work and know not at what to work.

Have you ever thought how like shipwrecked sailors the children of this world are? Food and raiment are the calls of instinct in a world seemingly fruitful lying all round, but no kindly cow offers milk at hand as to the weakling calf.

The struggle for something to do by which one may live without theft is not a taxing problem in the hunters or the pastoral or much so in the agricultural state, but when the diversification of labor incident to the complex civilization of a manufacturing and trading community supervenes, then the leader of men is he who with the stored labor of the past, called capital, either in his own or another's keeping, directs the restless energies of the many into channels of production, which, supplying distant wants detect you. but dearly beloved, we must get otherwise gnawing.

The process is not unlike that of beneficent nature, which melts the icebergs with the stored heat of the tropics and in turn fans burning brows with the zephyrs of the pole. We have arrived at that time in North Carolina history when the men who are doing in small measure this work for us must be advanced more to the front.

We have an interest wholly legitimate in their advancement since their lines run parallel with ours.

England with the deep-seated prejudices of centuries has been forced to give way to them in a degree.

The Duke of Sutherland is a railroad director; Bass, the brewer, is a baronet. We, too, have our clinging faith in the historical figure of the old South statesman—none have it deeper fixed than the modest personage who now addresses you—but, dearly beloved, we must get away from it if we would best serve the State and keep her in the ever widening circle of the suns.

Pray do not misconceive me. It is the condition not the theory that I address myself to. My ideal would most probably be yours and history's, but I much doubt whether North Carolina, whose present need is wealth to be powerful, would be richer by taking our ideal for leadership. He would I fear, be dazzled by the rapidly revolving wheels of that machine we now know as the Washington cabinet—chrysalis formation that it is, putting off the grub of the constitution and not as yet adorned with the butterfly beauty of the empire.

Matthew Ransom or Judah P. Benjamin might draw foil there with some show of success, John Randolph or Calhoun never.

Aware as I am of the desultory nature of this talk (Sherrill should not have changed dates and places on me), I beg you to believe that

my heart's desire in it has been to advance our noble profession—for it is a profession as well as a craft—and I have aimed to say a word useful in my view to our immediate environment. I might have indulged in fourth estate talk, dear to our younger brethren, still under "the dreamy dominion of the evening star;" I might have flashed a brighter emerald in that well-trodden grass, or melted a purer sapphire into a sea so well sailed over in the past. You have not had this, and you are my debtors because thereof.

Lest, however, there should be a total lack of sweet meat at this feast, let me quote you great Carlyle for dessert. The words apply to North Carolina in real fact; it is my proud hope that they may be acknowledged by other callings as applying.

In his masterful essay on the "Signs of the Times" he says: "We often hear that the Church is in danger, and truly so it is in danger it seems not to know of; for with its tithes in the most perfect safety its functions are becoming more and more superseded.

"The true Church of England, at this moment, lies in the editors of its newspapers.

"These preach to the people daily, weekly; admonishing kings themselves; advising peace or war with an authority which only the first reformers and a long past class of Popes were possessed of, inflicting moral censure; imparting moral encouragement, consolation, edification; in all ways diligently administering the discipline of the Church.

"It may be said, too, that in private disposition the new preachers somewhat resemble the medicant friars of old times; outwardly full of holy zeal; inwardly not without stratagem and hunger for terrestrial things." So thought the Chelsea sage of our brethren abroad.

You will remark that those Scotch teeth could not quit us without biting a little, but we pass that by and thank him for his just and true discernment of our power, for what he said is even more true on this side of the Atlantic than on his.

Shall we not work to make others, especially our beneficiaries, own to its truth? I think this one of the very greatest duties the press owes to itself, and so thinking, I have dwelt on it somewhat at length, but I trust not to your displeasure or weariness. Finally brethren, adieu, since it is not to be au revoir—my purpose and plan being to devote all my time to the legal profession from which a three years' recent course in journalism partially diverted me.

I have a fabric of vision, not, I think, wholly baseless, touching your own and the State's near future. I see Charlotte another and more Presbyterian Atlanta—its two fine dailies equaling the present

circulation of the Gate City Constitution and Journal and surpassing them then as now in snap and resource.

I see Wilmington steadily broadening in that glorious old culture and hard-headed business conservatism of which her Messenger and Star are fitting types—the Cape Fear further deepened to the sea and Southport locked with her as Liverpool is with Manchester—in effect one town.

I see Raleigh, the seat of a broader learning than it or the State has known in the past, a town of libraries and archives and scholarly men, with here and there an artist, closely knit in sympathy and purpose with the University, a Southern Harrisburg without its lobby, its press a reflex of the manifold interests, which lie between Edenton and wild Watauga.

There rises before me a more restless Durham, a still starchier Asheville, a more cosmopolitan Greensboro, a wealthier Winston, the press each leading in the paths that make for growth and grandeur.

Supplemental to these and aided by them appear the many famous local centres of the east and piedmont and the mountain plateau throbbing with larger life, the marts of happy home owners from the Roanoke, the Neuse, the Yadkin and others numberless streams of fertility—schooling places, too, of myriads of bright-faced Saxon children in whose veins run the blood of eleven generations of soldiers. I see new links of steel piercing the bowels of the Blue Ridge; I hear new cries of steam and whirrs of electricity on the Toe and Hiawassee; I read mammoth Observers, Citizens and Sentinels as I thunder past new Cranberrys and Gold Hills in Pullman three-deckers; and I know in my inmost soul that the great fly wheel in all that development is the press, the agency by which men can think without hearing and be as powerful in a dungeon as in old times one was on a throne.

It is the wind-pipe of the world, and liberty can never die till it is throttled, and nature has not made the hand broad enough to throttle it. In this lies humanity's hope, when every other hope has fled.

It should be your proud boast that you are numbered with those who exercise such great prerogatives and wield influences co-extensive with the very globe itself.

Rev. T. N. Ivey, D. D., of the Raleigh Christian Advocate, read the following paper on

PRESS AND PULPIT—CO-LABORERS.

We use the word "Press" as meaning the secular newspaper. The word "Pulpit," being used now in only one sense, fortunately needs no definition.

The Press and the Pulpit have several things in common. The alliance between them is, and always has been, very close.

They have a common origin. They were both born of a great moral necessity. After the promulgation of the unique and somewhat startling doctrine that the world should be saved through "foolishness of preaching," the pulpit became a divine necessity. The opening up of the way to the human heart was called for. Every avenue leading from the sanctum of the scholar, the forum, the Academia led in the opposite direction. The avenue of the heart was found to start from only one place, and that was where any man bearing the credentials of the Most High should choose to deliver the message from heaven. The Pulpit from the very first became a throne of power. The whole world felt a new breath blowing upon it, and felt the touch of a new life.

For centuries the human voice sounding from the Pulpit wrought its peculiar and mighty work. But the Middle Ages ushered the world into an era which demanded a multiplication of voices and audiences and a molded permanency of expressed thought. These were furnished in the printing press. It came as the gift of God. It emerged from the forests of Germany as did John the Baptist from the Wilderness—a spirit "preparing the way of the Lord" and "making his paths straight." The Press brought a new era to Christian civilization. It became a wonderful power for good or evil. Extensively considered, it wields a mightier sceptre than that of the school-house, or even the church. These sway their thousands; the newspaper sways its tens of thousands.

The Press and the Pulpit have a common function. In each case it is to "tell the news." The gospel preached from the pulpit is only glad tidings—glad news. The press has for its prime function the telling of the news. The function of the pulpit is to tell the story of redeeming love, and impress upon the human heart all the numerous truths embraced in this one great fact of the ages. When the pulpit becomes the mere mouth-piece of science, literature, or philosophy, or poses as a mere raconteur of amusing things or as an ecclesiastical gossip, it certainly tells no "glad tidings," and surely forfeits its dignity and rights. The newspaper should be what its name implies,

a *new*spaper. Unless it scan the field and give to the reader a daily or weekly panorama of things that bear upon life in its different phases, it falls below its duty and belies its name. A newspaper whose news columns are filled with advertisements, reprint articles or even editorials is a monstrosity whose term of life, thanks to the intelligence of mankind, is very brief. The time has come for the elimination of the idea that the paramount function of the newspaper is to give any and all news. It is a plain doctrine of common sense that some news is not to be published. The publication of such news is simply an offence against all purity, propriety and justice. The ideal of a newspaper which proposes to publish any and all news is low and must beget a brood of low ethical ideas. It is well known that those newspapers which boast that they publish all and any news they can get, "hewing to the line and letting the chips fall where they may," are most often guilty of suppressing news through fear, or the hope of public favor. May we be saved from those newspapers which are veritable charnel houses breathing out upon the public a deadly miasma.

The Press and the Pulpit have a common object. The object of the pulpit is to tell men and women not simply how to die, but how to live. It is to tell humanity how to make men and women. The highest and only product of Christianity is a manhood or womanhood which will act as the salt of the earth, the leaven in the meal, and the light of the world—a manhood or womanhood built after the model furnished by the one Man of the ages, and which will reorganize, inspire and develop a true type of life. Now, while the press has not for its acknowledged object the making of manhood and womnahood, yet its ultimate object should be so to reach and touch men and women that the result will inure to the benefit of society, and thus make the world better and stronger. The idea that the newspaper is simply to fill the till of the proprietor with sordid gold; to bolster the sinking fortunes of some political party; to advance the interests of some city, town, or community; to pander to the prurient tastes of modern Athenianism, "ever seeking some new things;" to be the mere news carrier of the community or common scandal monger, is farcical and libelous. The object of the true newspaper is always high and noble. A thing which is the vehicle of thought and the hand that plants the monuments of thought on fixed foundations must lift itself into higher spheres, become a noble thing, and burn incense at the innermost shrines of man's nature. It cannot waste itself on low things. If it does its duty it cannot do otherwise than lead man from the lowlands to the shining heights of a broader and better manhood. Some professional lip may curl with scorn at this statement but the

fact remains. Charles Sumner once said, "I am not in politics but in morals." The newspaper, while it may be in politics, should never be anywhere else than in morals.

Having thus shown in a general way that there is a very close alliance between the press and the pulpit, we face the inevitable conclusion that, in the great field of human endeavor looking to the gradual upbuilding of humanity, they are and must ever be co-laborers.

Here in North Carolina we are facing not only the dawn of a new century but a new era in which we will be called upon to stand tests which we have never had. Soon North Carolina will take its place as a manufacturing State. Over the waving harvests on hill sides and plains from one end of the State to the other will float the music of spindle, and the curling smoke from black chimneys will hang over city and country as the badge of commerce. Emigration, once the bane of our State, is no more. Immigration is our hope and our danger. New men with new ideas and new asspirations are coming into our borders. New waves of thought are washing the shores of our conservative life. Only a few weeks ago, the incubus of racial conflict was lifted from the bosom of our political life. Principle may now assert itself without facing the horrid vision of Caucasian manhood and womanhood stooping under the galling yoke of an inferior race. Citizenship is now at a premium, and the franchise, the dearest right of the Anglo-Saxon, rests on the broad foundations of intelligence and patriotism. The horizon of our social life is broadening, revealing such possibilities, duries and destinies as we have never seen since our intrepid forefathers carved out of forest and swamp the old State we love.

Let me outline briefly several special endeavors in which there should be a hearty and fraternal co-operation of the press and pulpit

The press and the pulpit must co-operate in the elevation and protection of the home and family. The home is one of the pillars on which rest the Church and State. Destroy the sanctity and integrity of the home, and you invite the evils which now afflict those countries where the fireside is a thing of naught and the mother a crownless woman. The divorce evil, which has ravened elsewhere is now threatening us. When at a single court in one of the smallest counties in our State four divorce cases are tried, it is time for our people to grow serious and watchful. The two agents most capable of throwing bulwarks around the home are the press and the pulpit, and they must do their part.

The press and the pulpit must co-operate in solving the problem which the presence of a disfranchised inferior race has laid at our feet. The disfranchisement of this race has removed some elements of diffi-

culty, but others only too serious remain. A just appreciation of the inherent rights of this unfortunate people, a fostering care free from prejudice and selfishness, a due allowance for their peculiar weaknesses and mistakes, a broad charity begotten of Him who "made of one blood all nations for to dwell together on the face of the earth"—these are some of the things that we need and must have in order that we may solve the hard problem which faces the people of the South. By words of wisdom, by warning, exhortation, and sane instruction the editor and preacher can give great aid in the solution of this great problem.

The press and the pulpit must co-operate in bringing about an educational revival in our State. We do not take kindly to those who taunt us with being an illiterate State. Yet the facts demand that, among ourselves, we shall acknowledge the charge and proceed to adopt means for the removal of the stigma. Heretofore the voice of enlightenment and public morals has been calling for the education of out boys and girls. Soon the voice of political and social safety will be making the demand. We cannot afford to ignore it. If we do we are lost. The press and the pulpit must exalt the school house and never cease "crying in the wilderness" until every boy and girl in the State shall have the privilege of attending school nine months in the year. And I am glad, saying nothing about the pulpit, that the newspapers of the State have been on the side of the school. The advantage of a united press working in conjunction with a united pulpit cannot be estimated. The Elector Frederick said: "I dreamed that this monk of ours wrote words on a barn door so large that they could be seen eighteen miles off. The pen he used grew larger and larger until it reached Rome and touched the Pope's triple crown and made it totter." Let us keep the vision of that editorial pen, which followed by the sermon, moved by the influence of school-house, college and university, and guarded by Him who stands among the golden candlesticks, shall touch the citadel of ignorance, and cause them to fall in ruins before the advance of universal Christian enlightenment.

The following letter was read from Mr. R. B. Creecy, the venerable editor of the Elizabeth City Economist:

Elizabeth City, N. C., August 25, 1900.

To My Brethren of the North Carolina Press Association:

Dear Brethren: From a sick room I beg to send greeting and my cordial and sincere good wishes for you all, individually and collect-

ively, and for the continued prosperity and usefulness of our Association that in earlier years contributed so much to my enjoyment.

Sincerely, R. B. CREECY.

Mr. W. C. Dowd moved that the cordial good wishes of the Association be extended to Father Creecy, and the motion was unanimously adopted:

Rev. J. C. Troy, of Trojan's Notion, read the following essay on

FROM WHAT SOURCE COMES THE EDITOR'S POWER?

The influence of a good man is always great. But especially is this influence manifested in the life of an editor as the mightiest and most beneficial force in the world to-day. It goes without saying, then, that an editor has power. This is determined to some extent by his environment, but by this not so much as by his character. That is what puts the stamp on his paper and enables him to reach this high water mark in the estimate of his readers. Few, if any, men can escape the receiving of a character from the lips of others. The word character signifies an impression, an imprint, a stamp. And the impression formed on the mind of others as to the character of an editor is made by what he says in his editorials. "As a man thinketh in his heart so is he," is a maxim of divine revelation that fits editors as well as other men. And if all men of sense would speak and write invariably just as they think, the people would never be mistaken in the estimate of character. But unfortunately this is not always the case. Why not take this apostolic injunction as the basis of all our writings? "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things." (Phil. 4: 8.) The character of a man is that which describes him. The editorial department of a paper fixes the editor's character. It makes the impression on the minds of others. If this be correct then the power of an editor is from himself. He makes his own character. If he would then wield the greatest influence for good his character should be positive—never negative. If of the latter he is no good. As Susan Nipper suggests, he is but a temporary. He has no fixedness, and like the Irishman's flea, it is difficult to locate him.

But the positive character, as the north star, is a fixture. He is known and read by all men. Never a case of mistaken identity. We may not always agree with him but his convictions and sincerity of purpose are never doubted. Like the boy who stood on the burning

deck, he is to be found at his post, and whether the stuff he writes suits every one or not, what is written is written, and he stands by it. He doesn't court popular applause, nor anticipate dollars and cents. He lives by faith and in the end comes out at the big end of the horn. It doesn't make a particle of difference as to his political affiliation, or whether he has any, if, as Job, he eschews evil and holds fast to his integrity, his name can never be Ichabod—commonly translated Dennis. Of course this kind of a man is not a repeater. He writes his own editorials, and his personality is as clear as a sunbeam. He is not insensible to the fact that his position is that of a public teacher. His statements are as well considered as a faithful preacher gives consideration and care to to a proper speaking of the Word of God. To be the power for good for which the Almighty intends him "he must know how to use with vigor, and yet with discretion, a certain form of self-assertion. It is not, however, the mere use of 'we' that makes a piece of composition an editorial. It must come to us permeated, through and through, with the personality of the writer. Whatever ability, knowledge, wit or wisdom has been shown by the paper is supposed to exist in some unseen oracle who sits veiled behind the mysterious 'we,' and who puts himself forth as a public teacher and guide. The opinions expressed have an added weight from being given as his—the opinion of this all-knowing editor." This is the man who has power with his fellows. Not the one who watches to see first which way his fellows are going and then whoops them up. He is as much called to direct, shape and lead as the Apostle Paul was the chosen vessel of the Almighty to hear him before the children of men. Paul would have been a great editor of a daily. He possessed politeness, tact, common sense, and steadfastness. Nothing moved him from what he believed to be the right course; hence he had power. He always had power, but after his conversion he directed it in another direction. Of course he had the Holy Ghost; but that can do mighty little with a born fool. The Holy Ghost found pretty good material in St. Paul to work up in an all round man.

"No man should part with his individuality, and aim to become another. Every human being is intended to have a character of his own, to be what no other is, to do what no other can do. Let him, then, not enslave his conscience to others, but act with the freedom, strength and dignity of one whose highest law is in his own breast." My brethren, let us not trample on that law, for it ought to be divine. Guided by such a law, gentlemen of the press, your power, influence, cannot be measured. "Jesus Christ was distinguishsd by nothing more than his moral independence—than by resisting and overcoming

the world." This is what the editor must have. But let him at the same time accord to his brother the sacred right of private judgment. Take that from an editor and his writings is syllabub. "Give me liberty or give me death!" Amen. The liberty of the press is the safeguard of a people's rights. Preserve that and it becomes mighty as the gospel; as great as an army with banners.

Let me call your attention to two characters of mankind.

Here is a man walking in the course of the world. "He does what other people generally do. He is not marked by self-will. He has scarcely strength enough to be self-willed. He just falls in with what is common, and with what is customary, and when in doubt as to his conduct, he looks into the face of his fellow men to see whether those faces shine upon him, or whether those faces be dark. He also listens for the footfalls of his fellows. If he can hear their footfall on his path, especially if he can hear the footfall of a large multitude of his fellows, he says it is all right. But he refuses to go where he could not hear the fall of the foot of man; and he would refuse to do the thing which his fellow men would oppose, and upon which he could not get the light of his countenance." Now, what good would a man like this do in a newspaper shop? A negative man. No originality, no anything.

But here is the other man. He may at some time in life have been inclined in the same direction. But he heard a voice: "Come out from among them and be ye separated." His eyes, instead of being turned to the face of his fellow, are turned toward the face of God, and his ears, instead of being to the ground to catch the sound of the footfalls of his fellows, are turned towards the mouth of God, while he says, "Lord, what will thou have me to do?" Be just to yourself and you will be just to God and to humanity. And with that principle deep in his life put him at the head of a paper, does he have power, influence? And if so, from what source is it? It must be from himself; and that was what we started out to say. He will bear much fruit. It will be good. Because the tree is of the right kind. And this is the editor who has the power. He has listened to the voice of his God and finds in himself a disposition with his fellow man to do justly, and in his inmost heart to love mercy. His paper proves him to be that kind of man. Therefore he has influence. He was born that way. The fact is we are all just about what God made us. Though all are not made alike. That Trojan's Notion, anyway.

Now, in conclusion, you will agree to this, that no greater good can come to a State than a press conducted "by men of superior ability and moral independence." Men who judge all parties and public measures by the standard of the Christian law; men who

without compromise speak the truth and adhere to the right; who make it a steady aim to form a just and lofty public sentiment, giving to upright and honorable men an opportunity of making known their opinions on matters of general interest, however opposed to the opinions and passions of mere politicians. In the present age of society, when newspapers form the reading of all classes, and the chief reading of multitudes, the importance of having the best men to direct the power of journalism cannot be overrated. It is one of the mightiest instruments at work among us. Perhaps mightier than the pulpit because it touches more people. It should never be the instrument of disorder.

The office of editor is one of solemn responsibility. It should be filled only by wise, gifted and virtuous men. And no community should attempt to muzzle the editor of the paper. Accord to him that freedom of thought and speech that you desire for yourselves, and without which no mind puts forth all its vigor and which the highest minds rank among their dearest rights and blessings. He can have no power for real good unless you permit him to be himself. If he is a full grown man he will be himself anyway. Therefore, you might as well "loose him and let him go." For without freedom he can do nothing. If he has influence he must be thoroughly himself. And, as observed by a North Carolina editor, "after all, success is the only standpoint from which to judge the deeds of men." But, as noted by Mr. Longfellow: "Every man must patiently abide his time. He must wait. Where the pulse of life beats with such feverish and impatient throbs is the lesson needful. Therefore, should every man wait—should bide his time. Not in listless idleness—not in useless pastime—not in querulous dejection, but in constant, steady, cheerful endeavor, always willing and fulfilling, and accomplishing his task, that when the occasion comes he may be equal to the occasion It is the part of an indiscreet and troublesome ambition to care too much about fame—about what the world says of us—to be always looking into the faces of others for approval; to be always anxious for the effect of what we do and say; to be always shouting to hear the echo of our own voices."

> "Not in the clamor of the crowded streets,
> Not in the shouts and plaudits of the throng,
> But in ourselves are triumph and defeat."

On motion the convention adjourned.

At 9:30 P. M. a banquet was given the members of the Association and the ladies accompanying them at the Swannanoa Hotel. About 75 guests, including the visiting members of the Association and the ladies who accompanied them and a few of the prominent citizens of Asheville, gathered in the dining room about a long table which was elegantly decorated with palms and ferns and had much ado to keep from groaning with the weight of good things piled upon it. The orchestra was stationed in the reading room, near the head of the table, and its music added to the enjoyment of the occasion. We reproduce from the Asheville Citizen the following excellent report of the banquet:

President Whichard followed the coffee and announced that the ceremonies would be turned over to Will Aiken, editor of The Citizen, as toastmaster of the evening. Mr. Aiken announced the rules of the contest—that there should be no hitting below the belt, no shop talk, and no speech over two and a quarter hours in length. He called for Mr. Whichard, "a man who never smiles unless he is invited," whose subject was announced as "The value of a smile on a cold day." Mr. Whichard asked to be excused "from smiling just now."

W. C. Dowd was then called, Dowd of whom the Irish poet wrote:

> "There was a young editor named Dowd
> Who could hold up his side in a crowd;
> He was sint to the sinite—
> Since then he's been in it,
> An' yere can't git him down from the cloud."

He was to take as his text "The Value of a Bath—in a City Reservoir," the toastmaster said.

Mr. Dowd said the editors of little papers in little towns like Asheville and Wilmington and Raleigh had been poking fun at Charlotte recently on account of a little trouble they had with their water supply, but that they were

going to have a big brewery soon and be independent of water.

"We will next hear from a man who can do anything from chopping kindling to writing poetry," said the toastmaster.

"We expect the smiling sun to drive away the ugly frown—
All the earth to shout in gladness, now that Boone has come to town."

Mr. Boone, the poet of the Waynesville Courier, said he had been made to feel mighty mean since coming to Asheville. He had been accused of writing poetry, and he arose to deny the base slander.

"I had been informed that you did," said the toastmaster. "In fact I think I saw it in your own paper."

Rev. J. C. Troy, "the man of notions," was then called for and responded in a neat and graceful speech.

Well timed responses followed by Rev. A. J. McKelway, Prof. J. D. Eggleston and John A. Nichols. The latter refused to talk on the subject assigned him, "the decline of baseball in Madison county," and insisted instead on telling the editors that they were welcome to Asheville and that he hoped they would come again.

It was announced that J. D. Bivins would be the next speaker, and that he would talk about—20 minutes. Mr. Bivins said he couldn't speak under the rules, as it would take him two hours and a quarter to begin.

George S. Powell and George L. Hackney made brief responses, and Mr. Lamb, of Elizabeth City, the last speaker, was called for. He spoke in glowing terms of his admiration for Asheville, its people, and its scenery. "We will long remember," said he, "the pleasures of this holiday—the welcome you have given us, and this magnificent banquet you have spread for us, and above all, we will remember our genial toastmaster; and Asheville and Asheville people will ever have a place in the hearts of the members of the North Carolina Press Association."

The following poem was read by Mr. James A. Robinson, of the Durham Sun, who was the Poet for the year:

THE MAN WITH THE PEN; OR THE NORTH CAROLINA EDITOR.

You've set me a Herculean task,
Dear friends, and yet 'tis a pleasure,
From Olympus help to ask
And sing in rythmic measure.

"Poeta nascitur, non fit"—
You surely will acknowledge;
I cannot scintillate with wit,
Like beardless youths from college.

But surely one who's wielded pen,
Paste pot, and brush and scissors
For thirty years, can face again
These editorial quizzers.

Some men win greatness easily;
Some, honors thrust upon them;
While some poor timid souls like me
Have always sought to shun them.

But still, I'll do my very best
To yield my meed of pleasure,
And summon rhymes at your behest,
To verse my Muse's Treasure.

* * * * * * *

'Twas in the old colonial time—
Those days of song and story—
When men, in every land and clime,
Strove hard for home and glory.

There lived, in good old New Bern town,
Beside the calm Neuse River,
James Davis—printer of renown—
Deserving fame forever.

He was the first, without a loss,
In Carolina's borders,
To bring a printing press across
Atlantic's surging waters.

From old Virginia's border-line
His printing wares he carried—
Finding freedom of Press and mind;
In New Bern fair he tarried.

In silver buckles, silken hose,
Plied he his printing art and views;
With powdered locks and ruffled clothes—
Each week he press'd important news.

Years have passed since the Davis press
Struck off this first State paper—
Editors, 'stead of being less
Are like leaves in Autumn's caper.

'Till now, in all our goodly State,
From Currituck's broad waters
To Cherokee—the number's great,
Of printing sons and daughters.

Improvements mark, an' progress, too,
This line of onward marching;
Till oft I think there's nothing new
Beneath the sky o'er-arching.

In larger towns at this glad hour,
Where handpress once was cherished,
Electric, steam and water power,
Show old times long have perished.

Now the lynotype, with its noise,
And magic steel-clad finger,
Is superseding the typo boys,
Who at the type case linger.

The man, too, has changed the while;
No longer slow and easy;
He's prosperous, brisk, dress'd in style—
In methods and manners breezy.

* * * * * * *

Now who can estimate aright
The power the Press is wielding?
No royal mandate blinds its sight—
Its praise the world is yielding.

Then sing the pen—the mighty pen—
The hand that wields it moves the land.

And every valley, every glen
Is made to smile beneath its hand.

The poet's pen, and pen of science,
Instruction brings to thoughtful men,
But after all our main reliance
Is on the editorial pen.

And women, too, as well as men,
Can wield this mighty power to-day,
And bring dead hope to life again
And bid it smile along its way.

The pen must move before the sword
Can do its work for freedom's flag,
And when with truth it gives the word
No brave is found where cowards lag.

The truthful editorial pen,
The newsy pen, and pen of thought,
Is valued by all honest men
As much too priceless to be bought.

Like all great powers, the pen has found
Within itself its honors grow,
For, standing on the topmost round,
All lesser honors lie below.

The North Carolina pen must work
And labor for the good of others;
Must help mankind no task to shirk,
And aid them all to live as brothers.

And this requires a sterling worth—
A mind unawed by power of wealth—
That dares to take its stand for truth,
And work in sickness or in health.

The rising sun must bathe the pen
And lighten laborious toil;
And then the work of helping men
Must move by light of midnight oil.

Then let us count, with thanks content,
The garner'd fruits of brain and thought,
In schools, and law, and government,
Which North Carolina pens have wrought.

Second Day.

Morning Session.

The convention assembled at 10 o'clock, President Whichard in the chair.

The discussions recommended by the committee on President's address were taken up.

Messrs. J. D. Boone, W. C. Dowd, J. D. Bivins, H. C. Martin and D. J. Whichard discussed "Ready Prints."

On this subject Mr. J B. Whitaker, Jr., offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Association recommends that users of ready prints insist that such prints shall be free from advertisements over which the users of said prints have no control.

The subject of "Foreign Advertising" was discussed by Messrs. Benjamin Bell, J. G. Boylin and J. D. Bivins.

President Whichard announced that the distinguished Bishop O. P. Fitzgerald was in the room, and invited him to address the convention. Bishop Fitzgerald said:

"I feel like repeating my short creed: I love everybody in the world—some more than others. This includes all newspaper men. I love all of them—some of them are more lovable than others. Shall I class the members of the North Carolina Press Association as lovable, more lovable, and most lovable? Or as lovable, less lovable, and least lovable? Take your choice, gentlemen.

"It has been said that a man who has been bitten by the newspaper tarantula never loses the virus. To this hour I love to loaf around newspaper offices. Great is the force of habit. I read somewhere of a refractory convict in a State prison who was made to work a treadmill in order to tame him; from force of habit he got to love the exercise, and declared that if he ever lived to get out of the institution he would have a treadmill of his own. I am now, and have been for many years, chaplain of the Tennessee Press Association. My heart says just here: God bless North Carolina and Tennessee—mother and child. North Carolina is my native State and Tennessee

the State of my adoption—with Virginia, Georgia and California thrown in as gracious stepmothers. I was once also chaplain of the California legislature. But I could not say as the chaplain of one of our State prisons said when asked how the members of his flock were getting on, answered: 'The most of them are under conviction.'

"I have one word to say to you, gentlemen of the North Carolina Press Association—and it is a word of cheer. The best things are ahead of us, not behind us. Only an atheist can logically be a pessimist. The movement of humanity under the rule of an all-wise, all-gracious, all-mighty God, is forward, not backward. Up here in this Land of the Sky, it is easy to believe in a divine government of a God who is good to all his creatures, and whose tender mercies are over all His works. From Sunset mountain, overlooking Asheville, the jewel set among these mighty hills, this morning I looked out upon the wondrous spread around, below and above me, and felt the glow and rapture of worship in the depths of my soul, and from my heart went forth a benediction upon North Carolina, my mother State, from where the first beams of the sunrise gloried the summits of her mighty mountains piercing the heavens to where the blue billows of the sea beat upon her Atlantic coast."

Rev. J. C. Troy offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, an effort is being made in North Carolina by the State Board of Charities, W. C. T. U., and other moral and religious bodies, to influence the next General Assembly to enact a law providing necessary funds for the founding and maintenance of a State Reform School for North Carolina to check the growth of crime and restore vicious children to honest and useful lives, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Press Association now assembled gives endorsement to the laudable effort as set forth in the preamble, and hopes the General Assembly may enact such a law.

J. C. TROY,
W. C. DOWD.

Revs. J. C. Troy and W. J. Smith and Miss Mamie Bays made earnest talks in support of the resolution, after which it was unanimously adopted.

On motion a committee was appointed to press the matter before the next General Assembly, consisting of Messrs. Z. W. Whitehead, J. B. Whitaker, Jr., and Dr. T. N. Ivey.

The time for the special order, the election of officers, having arrived, the following were elected:

President—Rev. T. N. Ivey, D. D., of the Raleigh Christian Advocate.

First Vice-President—J. G. Boylin, of the Wadesboro Messenger-Intelligencer.

Second Vice-President, Geo. L. Hackney, of the Epworth News.

Third-Vice President—J. A. Robinson, of the Durham Sun.

Secretary and Treasurer—J. B. Sherrill, of the Concord Times.

Historian—C. L. Stevens, of the Newbern Journal.

Orator—Rev. J. C. Troy, of Trojan's Notion.

Poet—J. D. Boone, of the Waynesville Courier.

Executive Committee—H. A. London, Thad. R. Manning, J. B. Whitaker, Jr., R. R. Clark and R. A. Deal.

Delegates to the National Editorial Association—H. A. London, J. B. Sherrill, W. C. Dowd, Will Aiken, J. B. Whitaker, Jr., H. C. Martin.

Alternates—J. A. Thomas, J. J. Farriss, Rev. L. W. Crawford, Z. W. Whitehead, J. J. Stone, A. J. Maxwell.

Mrs. Fitzpatrick, of the Asheville W. C. T. U., made a few remarks to the convention on behalf of her organization, and thanking the Association for its generous attention and courtesy to all W. C. T. U. matters brought before it.

Mr. M. L. Shipman, of the Hendersonville Hustler, made some remarks explaining the inability on the part of his people to entertain the members of the Association at this meeting, which was to have been held in their town. He said that, contrary to all expectations, the visitors had filled the town to overflowing, and that his people were sorely disappointed that such a condition prevented them from taking care of the editors at the time appointed.

Hon. Julian S. Carr, of Durham, was present, and by invitation made a short address.

The report of the committee appointed to examine the Secretary and Treasurer's report was as follows:

Your committee appointed to examine the books and accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer, beg leave to report that we find the same correct in every particular. His account shows a net balance due the Association of $452.50. Of this amount $250.00 is loaned out at 6 per cent. interest, leaving a balance in cash of $202.50 in the hands of the Treasurer.

We commend our Secretary and Treasurer for his faithfulness, and recommend that the usual amount of $50.00 be allowed him for his services.

BENJ. BELL,
J. D. BIVINS,
J. C. TROY,
Committee.

The report was adopted.

Mr. C. L. Stevens moved that the selection of the time and place of next meeting be left to the Executive Committee. Adopted.

Mr. Z. W. Whitehead made some remarks in regard to the advisability of establishing a paper mill in the State.

Mr. H. C. Martin moved that a committee be appointed to look into the matter, and the motion was adopted. The following were appointed on this committee: Messrs. Z. W. Whitehead, W. C. Dowd and J. B. Whitaker, Jr.

At this point the newly-elected President, Dr. Ivey, was escorted to the chair, and in a neat speech thanked the convention for the honor conferred.

Mr. Z. W. Whitehead offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, By the North Carolina Press Association in annual convention assembled, that we heartily approve the idea for the establishment of a paper mill in this State, and that it is the sense of this meeting that in order to further encourage the same, the members of this Association take stock in a company properly organized for this purpose, and pledge the same their support and patronage, all things else being equal.

The libel law was discussed by Mr. W. C. Dowd. On motion Mr. J. B. Whitaker, Jr., was put on the committee on libel law in place of Mr. C. L. Abernethy, who has retired from the profession. This committee is composed of the following: Messrs. London, Dowd, Furman, Daniels and Whitaker.

Rev. W. J. Smith made an earnest appeal to the members present to abstain from the light and irreverent use of Scripture and sacred things in their publications.

The convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 3 o'clock by President Ivey.

Mr. H. T. King offered the following:

Whereas, We have viewed with alarm the growing race hostility in many sections of the North in which for trivial offenses inoffensive negroes, quietly pursuing their daily avocations, have been unmercifully treated, the innocent suffering most, and a race animosity unknown in the South being exhibited, therefore,

1. *Resolved*, By the Press Association of North Carolina, that we condemn such outrages as those of Pana, Ill., Akron, Ohio, and New York City as barbarous, without cause and a disgrace to American civilization.

2. That we deplore the lawlessness and incapacity of any government, municipal or State, that is too weak to protect innocent citizens from the fury of such mobs.

3. That we declare the people of the South are now, ever have been and always will be the true friends of the negro.

4. That we pledge them as long as they shall remain with us the protection of law in their property, person and liberties and justice in all courts.

5. That in future in the North we invoke Federal aid for the protection of the negro from lawlessness, plunder, and enjoyment of his rights guaranteed citizens of the United States by the Constitution.

A vote was taken on this resolution, and as the "ayes"

seemed to prevail, the President announced that it was adopted.

Mr. J. A. Thomas offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are tendered to the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Asheville, to the President of the Street Railway, to the various lines of railroads for courtesies extended to this Association at this meeting. And in this connection we express our appreciation and thanks to Brothers Geo. L. Hackney and J. P. Kerr for their many kind courtesies extended during our stay in Asheville. Also to Rev. A. A. Jones for the use of the College Chapel in which to hold our meetings.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

J. D. Sherrill

Secretary.

Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Name.

Section 1. The name of this Association shall be the North Carolina Press Association.

Sec. 2. The object of this Association shall be to promote the material interests of the press of North Carolina, and to elevate the tone and charactor thereof.

ARTICLE II.

Membership.

Section 1. There shall be two classes of membership in this Association.

Sec. 2. Any editor or publisher of a newspaper in the State of North Carolina desirous of becoming an active member of this Association may apply in writing to the Secretary, and shall deposit with him the membership fee; and said application shall be passed upon by the Executive Committee. If the Executive Committee shall deem the applicant a proper person for membership, the Secretary shall extend to him such courtesies as are provided for members. The Executive Committee shall report to the Association at the ensuing annual meetings the names of persons recommended for membership. A vote shall be taken on the recommendation of the committee, and if three-fourths of the members present vote in favor thereof the persons recommended shall be received into membership: *Provided*, that at any annual meeting the rules may be suspended and applications for membership may be considered without the intervention of the Executive Committee: *Provided further*, that the Secretary shall have no authority to extend the courtesies of the Association to any person not recommended by the Executive Committee in accordance with the provisions of this section.

Sec. 3. Every applicant for membership must have been connected with the newspaper business, either as editor or publisher, at least three months before making application, and he shall file with his application a copy of his publication with satisfactory evidence that he is the editor or publisher thereof.

Sec. 4. Persons, not newspapers, shall constitute the membership of this Association, and each member shall have one vote, which may

be by proxy: *Provided*, that such proxy shall be a member of the Association.

Sec. 5. Each active member of the Association shall pay to the Secretary annually, on or before the 15th day of July, the annual membership fee, and any member who shall fail or neglect to make such payment two years in succession shall be dropped from the roll of membership.

Sec. 6. Members of the Association who have rendered long and honorable service in the profession, upon retiring from the newspaper business may be elected honorary members of the Association by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any annual meeting. Such members shall be entitled to attend the meetings of the Association and exercise all the rights of active members except voting and holding office, but the Association shall not be bound to secure for them railroad transportation or other courtesies which may be extended to the active members of the Association.

Sec. 7. Any member who shall violate any of the rules of the Association, or who shall be guilty of conduct unbecoming a member of the Association, may be expelled by a two-thirds vote of all the members at any meeting.

Sec. 8. Persons who have become members of the Association by misrepresentation on their own part or by misapprehension on the part of the Association or Executive Committee may be expelled by a majority vote of the Association.

Sec. 9. The provisions of this article shall not extend to editors or publishers of school and college papers, or other publications that have nothing in common with the newspaper business, or to owners of newspapers who are not directly engaged in the editorial or business management thereof, or to any persons who are not *bona fide* editors or publishers of publications conducted as legitimate newspaper enterprises, as distinguished from advertising sheets or papers published as accessory to some other business of the editor or publisher.

ARTICLE III

Officers.

Section 1. The officers of this Association shall be a President, first, second and third Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, Historian, Orator, Poet and Executive Committee, consisting of the President, Secretary and five others.

Sec. 2. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association, and shall call special meetings thereof upon a recommendation of a majority of the Executive Committee. In his absence from meetings the Vice-Presidents in their order shall preside.

SEC. 3. The Secretary and Treasurer shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of the Association and shall superintend the publication of the same. He shall keep a minute book containing a record of the proceedings of all the meetings of the Association, and a correct roll of members. He shall collect membership fees, annual dues and other funds of the Association, and shall pay out moneys only on the order of the Executive Committee.

SEC. 4. The Historian shall record the newspaper history of the year, giving special prominence to new publications, suspensions, changes in business or editorial management of all newspapers in the State, and shall include therein a brief sketch of such journalists in the State as have died within the year, all in the form of a paper to be read at the ensuing session of the Association.

SEC. 5. The Executive Committee shall meet annually at any place that may be selected by the President not less than thirty days previous to the annual meeting of the Association to make arrangements for the entertainment of the Association at the ensuing annual meeting, to provide for excursions or other recreation after the adjournment of the Association, as may be deemed advisable, and to transact such other business of the Association as may come within the province of the committee.

SEC. 6. The President, Vice-Presidents, Orator and Poet shall be ineligible to two terms in succession.

SEC. 7. The officers of the Association shall be elected for one year, and shall continue to discharge the duties of their offices until their successors are elected and installed.

SEC. 8. Vacancies occurring in any offices, except that of President, during the interval between meetings may be filled by the Executive Committe for the unexpired term.

ARTICLE IV.

Meetings.

SECTION 1. The Association shall meet annually at such time and place as may have been selected at the last preceding meeting. The Association may omit to designate the place of meeting, in which case the Executive Committee shall select the place on or about the first of May. In the event that neither the Association nor the Executive Committee determine the place of the meeting as herein provided, the Association shall meet in the city of Raleigh. In no case shall there be a failure to hold the annual meeting at the time herein provided by reason of the neglect of the Association or the Executive Committee to decide upon a place of meeting.

SEC. 2. Special meetings may be held at such time and place as the President may designate, whenever the Executive Committee may

deem it necessary or advisable to hold them: *Provided*, that thirty days notice of such meetings shall be given by publication in some newspaper published by a member of the Association.

ARTICLE V.

Constitution.

The Constitution may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Association by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

By-Laws.

1. The ordinary parliamentary rules shall govern the deliberations of the Association.

2. The meetings of the Association shall be opened with prayer by some minister at the request of the President.

3. All voting for officers shall be by ballot except by unanimous consent.

4. The admission fee shall be two dollars, and the annual membership fee one dollar.

5. The President and Secretary of the Association shall be chairman and clerk respectively of the Executive Committee.

6. At each annual meeting a committee, consisting of the Secretary and Historian, shall report a revised roll of membership in accordance with the provisions of Constitution.

7. Passes obtained by the Secretary for the transportation of members to and from the meeting of the Association shall not be issued to members until they have paid their annual dues.

8. The Secretary shall cause to be printed a sufficient number of copies of the proceedings of the Association to provide each active member with three copies and each honorary member with one copy, and he shall cause the same to be printed and mailed before the first day of October. He shall not send copies to persons not members of the Association.

9. Not less than sixty days before the annual meeting the President shall appoint four members to prepare essays to be read at the next annual meeting, and shall notify the Secretary of the appointment, so that they may be printed in the programme. He shall assign the subjects, which shall relate to the newspaper or printing business.

10. The annual meetings shall continue in session two days.

11. Miscellaneous business may be brought forward at any time when it will not conflict with the regular order.

12. These By-Laws may be amended at any annual meeting by a majority of all members present.

Roll of Members.

Aiken, Will ..... Asheville Citizen
*Aycock, D. E. ..... Henderson Hustler
*Britt, J. T. ..... Oxford Ledger
Boone, J. D. ..... Waynesville Courier
*Bailey, J. W. ..... Raleigh Biblical Recorder
*Bernard, W. H. ..... Wilmington Star
Brown, C. N. ..... Salisbury Sun
Bivins, J. D. ..... Albemarle Enterprise
*Brewer, W. L. ..... Brewers Curfew
*Beasley, R. F. ..... Greensboro Telegram
Bell, Benj ..... Wilmington Messenger
*Barrier, J. D. ..... Concord Standard
Bays, Miss Mamie Bays ..... Charlotte Church and State
*Blair, H. S ..... Lenoir Topic
*Byers, Dr. J. W. ..... Charlotte Pythian
*Britt, Wade H. ..... Oxford Ledger
*Barfield, J. M. ..... Ayden Free Will Baptist
Boylin, J. G ..... Wadesboro Messenger-Intelligencer
*Bethune, L. A ..... Clinton Democrat
*Crowson, O. F ..... Burlington News
Crawford, Rev. L. W. ..... Greensboro Advocate
Cuthbertson, E. P. ..... Textile Excelsior
Cobb, T. G ..... Morganton Herald
*Curtis, W. A ..... Franklin Press
*Clark, R. R ..... Statesville Landmark
*Caldwell, J. P. ..... Charlotte Observer
*Conner, A. J ..... Rich Square Patron and Gleaner
*Carson, A. S ..... Sparta Star
*Claxton, P. P ..... Greensboro N. C. Educational Journal
*Carson, J. M ..... Sparta Standard of Truth
*Deal, R. A ..... Wilkesboro Chronicle
Deaton, H. P. ..... Mooresville Enterprise
Dowd, W. C ..... Charlotte News
*Daniels, Josephus ..... Raleigh News and Observer
*G. S. Escott ..... Charlotte Mill News
*Fagan, J. W ..... Aberdeen Telegram
Farriss, J. J ..... High Point Enterprise
*Furman, R. M ..... Raleigh Post

Gold, Jno. D.....Wilson Times
Green, J. Z.....Marshville Our Home
*Gold, Rev. P. D.....Wilson Zion's Landmark
*Gold, Chas. W.....Wilson Times
*Hilliard, E. E.....Scotland Neck Democrat
*Herbert, W. S.....Kinston Free Press
*Hicks, J. W.....Murfreesboro Index
*Hale, E. J.....Fayetteville Observer
*Hale, E. J., Jr.....Fayetteville Observer
*Hoey, Clyde R.....Shelby Star
*Hartness, J. A.....Statesville Mascot
*Hackney, E. C.....Durham Recorder
Hackney, Geo. L.....Asheville Epworth News
*Harnley, D. H.....Fruit and Truck Growers' Journal
*Hall, S. E.....Winston Republican
*Harris, Jos. A.....Hillsboro Recorder
Holdbrook, W. E.....Hickory Democrat
*Holt, S. S.....Smithfield Herald
Ivey, Rev. T. N., D. D.....N. C. Christian Advocate
*Judd, E. M.....Hope Mills Chronicle
*Jordan, W. J.....Snow Hill Standard
*Johnson, Archibald.....Thomasville Charity and Children
Jewett, Dr. R. D.....Winston N. C. Medical Journal
*Jackson, Jas. W.....Wilmington Messenger
*Jones, Paul.....Law Journal
Johnson, J. E.....Elkin Times
*Jacobson, W. K.....Washington Progress
*Kernodle, J. D.....Graham Gleaner
King, H. T.....Greenvile Weekly
*Kenney, S. W.....Windsor Ledger
London, H. A.....Pittsboro Record
Lamb, E. F.....Elizabeth City Economist
*Lassiter, T. J.....Smithfield Herald
*Law, Rev. P. R.....Lumber Bridge News
*Lincke, M. W.....Nashville Graphic
*Lawrence, W. P.....Christian Sun
*Manning, Thad R.....Henderson Gold Leaf
Maxwell, A. J.....Rockingham Anglo-Saxon
*Meroney, J. S.....Murphy Scout
*Murphy, Rev. J. L.....Reformed Church Corinthian
McKelway, Rev. A. J.....Charlotte Presbyterian Standard
Martin, H. C.....Lenoir News
*Maddry, J. Frank.....Durham Herald

Martin, Jno. W.....Morganton Crusader
*Morton, George E.....Tryon Bee
Miner, J. J.....Brevard News
*Noell, J. A.....Roxboro Courier
*Noell, J. W.....Roxboro Courier
*Oliver, R. J.....Reidsville Review
Poe, C. H.....Raleigh Progressive Farmer
Pearson, W. S.....Morganton Herald
*Poe, Edgar A.....Lenoir Topic
*Pharr, W. E.....North Wilkesboro Chronicle
*Phillips, E. T.....Ayden Baptist
Robinson, J. A.....Durham Sun
*Rodwell, J. R.....Warrenton Record
Rouche, J. X.....Salisbury Sun
*Register, Dr. E. C.....Charlotte Medical Journal
*Rollins, E. T.....Durham Herald
*Roscower, A.....Goldsboro Headlight
Stevens, C. L.....Newbern Journal
*Smith, J. A.....Bessemer City Messenger
Sherrill, J. B.....Concord Times
Shipman, M. L.....Hendersonville Hustler
Stone, Jos. J.....Greensboro Volunteer Fireman
*Stainback, D. E.....Weldon News
Smith, Rev. W. J.....Charlotte Messenger of Hope
*Stewart, W. H.....Salisbury Truth
*Silver, M.....Morganton Herald
*Sledge, J. W.....Weldon News
*Swarengin, W. F.....Whiteville News
Thomas, J. A.....Louisburg Times
Thompson, W. H.....Chapel Hill News
Thompson, W. B.....Chapel Hill News
Troy, Rev. J. C.....Trojan's Notion
*Varner, H. B.....Lexington Dispatch
Whichard, D. J.....Greenville Reflector
*Williams, Rev. L. L.....Elizabeth City Mission Herald
Whitaker, J. B., Jr.....Winston Sentinel
Whitehead, Z. W.....Southern Mining and Lumber Journal
*Webster, Jno. R.....Reidsville Weekly
Wilson, Rev. Jas.....Statesville Christian Herald
Walker, T. R.....Littleton News-Reporter
Whittam, A.....Textile Excelsior
Wilkins, W. E.....Skyland Baptist

*Not present this year.

NORTH CAROLINA

PRESS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

To Secretary North Carolina Press Association :

DEAR SIR : I hereby make application for membership in the North Carolina Press Association, and enclose fee and first year's dues, $2.00.

I am the bona fide Editor or Publisher* of the_____

_____

newspaper published at_____
and have been connected with the newspaper business for three months. I send with this a copy of my paper.

Respectfully,

_____

Name of Town_____

Date_____

*Strike out "editor" or "publisher," as the case may be.

To the Craft.

Special notice is directed to the advertisements in this copy of the Minutes. The firms who advertise have done so with a hope of getting due return for the money they have invested by receiving the trade of the members of the Association; and I certainly think that we should trade with the firms who ask for our trade in the pages of the Minutes, all things else being equal.

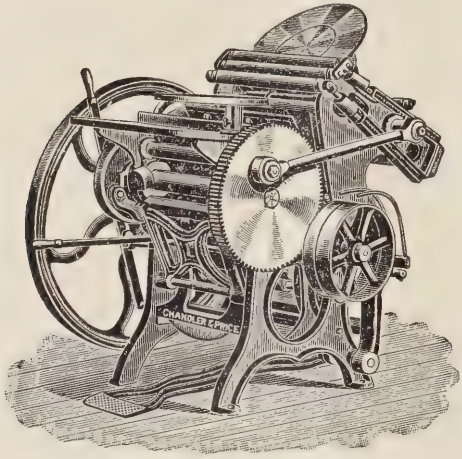
In writing to advertisers mention the fact that you saw their advertisement in the Minutes of the North Carolina Press Association.

Fraternally,

J. D. Sherrill

Secretary.

The Chandler & Price Press



IS HEAVIER and stronger than any other Gordon press, but constructed upon scientific lines and principles that ensure its running easily, quietly, and as quickly as it is possible to feed, without racking or undue wear. The side-arm and shaft are of forged steel, without seam or weld. The cam-roller is of hardened tool steel. The throw-off is instantaneous, positive and easy to operate, without springs, clamps or catches. The depressible grippers cannot get beneath the rollers. The chase clamp is positive and instantaneous. The distribution is unequalled. The horizontal platen, with long rest, ensures speed and ease in feeding. In short, the Chandler & Price press is the standard of excellence in Gordon presses. That it is the cheapest in the long run is proved by the thousands in successful use for many years. None genuine without the name Chandler & Price upon the rocker.

Shipping Weights of Chandler & Price Presses.

(BOXED.)

7x11, 1,000 lbs.
8x12, 1,200 lbs.
10x15, 1,800 lbs.
12x18, 2,500 lbs.
14x20, 3,000 lbs.
14½x22, 3,100 lbs.

No Other Gordon Press will stand such abuse as the Chandler & Price.

R. P. ANDREWS & CO.,

WHOLESALE

PAPER AND PRINTERS' STATIONERY,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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We solicit mail orders, giving them special attention; in fact, mail order business is our SPECIALTY.

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Our PRICES are as LOW for similar qualities as any house in the United States. We invite comparison.

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of Papers we carry in stock together with Special Price List mailed for the asking.

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"We Want to be the Paper House That Comes First to Your Mind."

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"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

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The New York Central is the Great Four-Track Trunk Line of the United States.

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The magnificent facilities afforded by the New York Central for the development of all kinds of business, have built up an almost continuous city from New York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

For the excellence of its tracks, the speed of its trains, the safety and comfort of its patrons, the loveliness and variety of its scenery, the number and importance of its cities, and the uniformly correct character of its service, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad is not surpassed by any similar institution on either side of the Atlantic.

"PAN-AMERICAN EXPRESS."

The "Pan-American Express" train of the New York Central was put in service in both directions between New York and Buffalo on Sunday, May 7, 1899, and was so named in honor of the great Pan-American Exposition to be held in Buffalo in 1901.

The main object of this train is to furnish the best possible night service between New York and Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Niagara Falls, Toronto and the leaving time at either end of the line having been so arranged as to permit patrons to dine leisurely at home, or at their hotel, and have ample time to make the train and arrive in New York or Buffalo in time for breakfast at the usual hour and before the business of the day begins.

The equipment of the "Pan-American Express" train is composed of the most modern coaches and sleeping cars, built by the Pullman Company at their works in Buffalo, especially for this service, and are of the strongest possible construction, combined with an ease of motion that makes the trip a positive pleasure to our patrons.

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Southern Printers' Supply Co.,

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SEPTEMBER 24, 1900.

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Per W. A. GOSLEN, Manager.

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PAPER CUTTERS

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NICKLE-TYPES FOR HALF TONE ENGRAVINGS.

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY AND
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American Type Founders Co.,

Corner Water and Frederick Streets,

BALTIMORE, MD.

CHAS. S. CONNER, Manager.

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Concord Presbytery

Minutes

1908